

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th October, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 1st October, states that it would seem that the oppression of the Amir of Kábul and tyranny of the Amir are daily on the increase. Last week news was received to the effect that he had sent for all the traders of Kábul and asked them to make over all their superfluous money to him, keeping only so much to themselves as they required to carry on their trade. This week intelligence has been received that fifty families have abandoned their houses in Lughman owing to the tyranny of the Amir and have arrived at Peshawar with the intention of permanently settling in the neighbourhood. There is no doubt that since his accession to the throne he has greatly oppressed his subjects. Many Sindhis have been unjustly put to death. Trade has been interfered with in several ways. Convicts are sometimes required to be exiled from the country or to be blown from guns. If the Amir persists in this policy, a rebellion is sure to break out.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

in Afghanistan sooner or later. The Government of India should bring pressure to bear on him to mend his ways.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

**The Afzil-i-Panjab** (Lahore), of the 3rd October, publishes an article communicated by a Suggested restoration of the Panjab to Mahárájá Bawā Nihál Singh. The writer states Dalip Singh that the annexation of the Panjab by the Government of India during the minority of Mahárájá Dalip Singh was unjust, especially as his father, Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, had always maintained friendly relations with the Government. The writer would recommend the restoration of the sovereignty of the province to Mahárájá Dalip Singh, not so much out of sympathy with the Mahárájá as out of a desire to see the dark stain, which the annexation has fixed on the fair fame of England, wiped out. *Fiat iustitia, ruat cælum.* If the Government considers the surrender of the province as impossible after such a long time, the Mahárájá should submit to the inevitable and abandon his claims to it.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

**The Anjuman-i-Panjab** (Lahore), of the 4th October, in answer to the article of the *London Times* and the *London Times* urging a reduction in the armies of the principal Native States, remarks that the agitation is most impolitic, especially as the Central Asian affairs are at present in an unsatisfactory state. The loyalty of the Native Chiefs has been more than once put to the test, but it has come out unscathed. Instead of reducing the forces of Native States, the Government should, on the contrary, increase the native portion of its army and admit natives to the higher ranks of the military service. The native soldiers do not yield the palm to Europeans in bravery, courage, endurance, and loyalty. The measure also recommends itself on economical grounds. The writer in the *Times*, who lives at the distance of 16,000 miles and has no local knowledge, cannot speak with authority on the affairs of this country. (The *Hindoo*, Lucknow, of the 8th October, condemns the proposal of the *London Times* for the reduction of the armies of Native States.

as unjust and impolitic, and remarks, that the *Finans*, the *Englishman*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* seem to have formed a conspiracy to denounce everything native and to poison the ears of Government against natives. Their secret object is to bring about the ruin of the Native States, but it should be observed that those States are a source of strength to the paramount power and are also beneficial to the people at large. It is well known that many persons voluntarily leave their houses in British territory and settle in the Native States every year. This shows that the native system of administration is more popular with the natives than the British system. *Dem eff. diiw yilasova to the down of 100 dignis goitazem G B N B R A N D M I N I S T R A T I O N is to the*

*The Bharat Jivan* (Bengal), of the 6th October, states

Circulation,  
1,400 copies.

that natives cannot sufficiently thank

*Lord Ripon*, who has done

*Lord Ripon* for the many benefits which he has bestowed on them. Setting aside his other measures, the Ilbert Act alone entitles him to our lasting gratitude. The firmness exhibited by him in connection with the controversy which raged so long and violently over that measure cannot be too highly praised. The clamour of the whole Anglo-Indian community could not draw him from the path of justice. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers declare that he has done little for the natives. They say that if he really had had the welfare of the latter at heart, he would not have saddled the Indian treasury with the cost of the late Afghan war. Our prejudiced contemporaries would seem to have a short memory. It is an open secret that his Lordship strongly protested against the war expenditure being charged to the Indian revenues, but the Home Government were inexorable. On the eve of his departure the natives should present him with an address, reviewing briefly his administration and showing with what feelings of gratitude and love he is regarded by them. The native leaders should give him the appropriate address, officially thanking him for the repeal of the Ilbert Act. London and 101 could not be

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Elawah), of the 1st October, expresses deep regret at the impending retirement of Lord Ripon, and remarks that his Lordship has written his name on the pages of history in indelible letters by the good work that he has done in this country. The natives would be wanting in their gratitude to him if they do not establish a suitable memorial by public subscription. The *Akhbar* cannot think of a better memorial than the establishment of an industrial school.

The same paper, referring to the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, observes that all the Anglo-Indian Press will view his appointment with delight and rejoice him in no measured language. It is difficult to predict how the administration will be successful from the native point of view. It is to be hoped that, in order to save his good name, he will turn aside from the evil counsels of the Anglo-Indian Press and conduct the administration on the lines of Lord Ripon's policy, consolidating the noble measures introduced by the latter.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Daboba-i-Qasri* (Bareilly), of the 4th October, states that Raja Kishan Kumar of the Bareilly College, Sahipur and other native friends of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, late Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, raised about thirty thousand rupees, by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of his services in those provinces in a suitable way. He has forwarded a letter from home to the promoters of the movement stating that it is his heartfelt wish that the sum may be devoted to the renewal of the Bareilly College and that he does not think that the sum could be devoted to a better purpose. It is a matter of great satisfaction that even now there are persons who have the best interests of the natives at heart.

The *Dinkar Prakash* (Lucknow), for September, states that when the British supremacy was established in this country, the people expected that the tyranny and oppression, to which they had long been exposed under the Mahratta rule, would be at an end. But it is to be regretted that Europeans frequently lay violent hands on natives, and the worst of it is that the culprits are let off with nominal punishment. It is rumoured that Mr. Tait, Station-master on the East Indian Railway, lately cruelly beat his bearer until he fell senseless on the ground. He was removed to the hospital, where he died after a few days, from the effects of the beating. The case is pending before the Joint-Magistrate, who has released the accused on bail of Rs. 1,000. The release of the accused on bail clearly shows how far justice will be done by the court in the case. The unjust partiality of European Judges to European criminals, cannot be too strongly condemned. It would be a good thing if the natives prepared a pamphlet containing a brief account of such cases and gave it to Lord Ripon at the time of his departure home.

The same paper states that it appears from the *Bihar* that two boys, who were brought to a police station to complain of being compelled by two police officials to give them Rs. 10/- each other in a public inn at Ropur. A police constable arrested them and took them to the police station. Two police officials there demanded Rs. 10/- from each boy, but he did not pay anything. On this the officials beat him up for three days. On their release the boys complained to the officials, who were then compelled to pay them a fine of Rs. 20/- The author of the article says that such extortion and torture of natives by European officials generally exists in India. The author should keep his eye open for such cases and forward them to the Government.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Rasiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th October, regrets to state that Sheikh Muhammad Nasru-l-din, Munsif at Gujranwala, claims to promotion have been overlooked. He has always

Sheikh Muhammad Nasru-l-din, Munsif at Gujranwala. His claims to promotion have been overlooked. He has always

performed his duty with ability and honesty, and his father, Sheikh Firuzu-l-din, rendered important services to Government. He should be promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership, for which he is perfectly qualified, against

The same paper states that the Supreme Government has passed orders in the case of Rae Hukum Chand.

Supreme Government's decision in the case of Rae. Chand, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur. He has been

ordered to send in his resignation, or, in default, to consider himself as dismissed from the public service. The decision of the Government of India is a satisfactory one. We are really very thankful to Sir Charles Aitchison, who has deemed it proper to make an example of an erring judicial officer. The Rae's fate will induce Government officers to be more truthful and to refrain from meddling with the quarrels of other persons. If he had confessed his guilt at the outset, he might have been let off with a warning or might have been only degraded.

The same paper observes that there is hardly any distinction

Honorary Magistrates, in the Panjab, in which the people do not complain more or less of the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of Honorary Magistrates thereon. It would seem that, in consideration of the state of the popular feeling about those officers, the Panjab Government thinks of abolishing the Honorary Magistracy altogether. The abolition of the office would be unwise, as it would cast an unmerited slur on the Panjab. But, of course, it is necessary to improve the system under which nominations are made. It is an open secret that the bulk of the officers in question are incompetent, and that they all bear a high character for integrity and honesty.

them are quite illiterate and are mere tools in the hands of their unconscious Safaitdars. Even those who have been punished for criminal offences have been invested with the exercise of criminal powers. Evidently it is preposterous to expect a satisfactory and impartial administration of justice from such persons. The District Officer, who make the nominations, are responsible for the present state of things. In order to prevent the appointment of incompetent and dishonest persons to the office in future, the Local Government should fix the qualifications of Honorary Magistrates. Above all, all Honorary Magistrates should be required to pass a legal examination, which need not be a difficult one.

The same paper states that for some time past some Anglo-Indian journals have frequently published English translations of extracts

Tone of the native press. from vernacular newspapers of Bengal which they considered as seditious, and have called upon Government to revive the Press Act. The *Rasig* does not think that the translations published by the Anglo-Indian newspapers are very accurate. But there is no doubt that the tone of some vernacular newspapers is objectionable. They make unjust attacks against Government partly through ignorance and partly in imitation of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. If a European, who has killed a native, is acquitted by a European Judge, they lay the blame on Government and not on the Judge. But nothing can be more unjust than this. Following the evil example of the Defence Association and Anglo-Indian paper, some native papers indulge in strong and scurrilous language now in advocating the interests of their countrymen, but they should remember that above is no alignment. They only injure the cause which they seek to promote, by abusing Government. The fact is that the native press is still in its infancy and is not yet fully alive to its responsibilities. The more the education spreads in other countries the more the so-called "fourth estate" will be strengthened. Nothing could be more

mischievous than to propose the revival of the Gagging Act. Such a proposal is calculated to make Lord Macaulay and Sir Charles Metcalfe turn in their graves. As the natives have long been allowed the advantages of a free press, any attempt to deprive them of those advantages cannot but be dangerous.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sialkot, refers to the necessity before the construction of a room in the premises of Courts at Sialkot, the District Courts there for the use of petition-writers and suitors, who are at present exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather from the want of a shed. A room has been already built for Vakils.

Circulation,  
375 copies.

Circulation  
300 copies

Circulation  
300 copies

The *Niru-l-Anwar* (Cawnpore), of the 4th October, advertising to the Memorial Garden at Cawnpore, remarks that the inscription put over the well, into which the bodies of the massacred European women and children were thrown by the Nautch, excites implacable hatred and enmity towards natives in the mind of every European visitor to the Garden. More than once Europeans, charged with the murder of natives, have pleaded in their defence that, since they had visited the Garden and read the inscription over the well there, they were tried with anger. This plea has been accepted by the trying Judges, and the accused have been acquitted! The Garden is supported from the municipal funds, but natives are not allowed free access to it! If a stranger desires to see it, he has to obtain permission from the District Judge. It would be better if natives had free access, in order that they might pay frequent visits to it and be ashamed of the misconduct of their countrymen, while restrictions were put on the visits of Europeans to it, inasmuch as the inscription in question has such a bad effect on Europeans of vital importance to the interests of the rulers and their friends.

that they should let by-gones be by-gones and live on the most friendly terms with each other. Nothing could be more dangerous than to re-open old scores.

**The Hindustani** (Lucknow), of the 8th October, complains that there is great delay in the supply of copies of decrees by the office of the District Judge at Lucknow. Sometimes the judgment creditor does not get a copy of the decree until one month after the decision of the suit. The office hands ascribe the delay in the supply of copies to the delay made by pleaders in signing the originals. In order to obviate this cause of delay an additional chasprash should be appointed, who should take decrees to the houses of pleaders and obtain their signatures.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The same paper, of the 5th October, complains that the calling of pleaders and suitors by courts of justice is generally done in a most disrespectful way, as if the latter were their servants. The officers should order the clerks to prefix the word *Shah*, *Baba*, or *Mashai* and to suffix the word *Sahib* to the name of a pleader when calling him.

**The Victoria Paper** (Sialkot), of the 5th October, states

Punjab Chief Court and that there seems to be no reason why the long vacation. The Panjab Chief Court should be allowed Dassehra holidays for two months, while the subordinate courts in the province are allowed only one month. The accumulation of arrears in the Chief Court is chiefly due to this long vacation.

The same paper, of the 4th October, regards the recent trial to be unfair to *Timbilla*, who killed a European, who killed a native.

**Case of the European** who killed a native. *Timbilla*, the European, who killed a native, was condemned at Umballa.

If a native killed a European, would he escape with a light punishment? If a single European were maimed or killed

Circulation,  
900 copies.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

of forsaking a native, such cases, which have lately been so frequent, would be largely reduced.

Circulation,  
102 copies.

**The Almora Akhbar**, of the 6th October, referring to the question of widow marriage, remarks that doubtless every right-thinking man's heart bleeds at the miseries of young widows, whose number has been largely on the increase since the abolition of the *suttee*. But as the bulk of the people still believe that widow marriage is opposed to their religion, any Government interference in the matter would be productive of wide-spread discontent. Hence the evil should be left to work its own cure. A hundred years ago no one even dreamt of the remarriage of widows, but now the subject is being freely discussed among all classes. We would not be surprised if fifty or sixty years hence, the wished-for change is effected without any pressure from Government.

Circulation  
100 copies.

**The same paper**, in its local news column, complains that the late heavy rainfall has seriously damaged the crops, which were already below the average. The Lieutenant-Governor intended to pay a visit to Almora, but he has been obliged to give up the idea owing to the late heavy downpour. Many labourers were pressed into service, to their great inconvenience, by the District Officers to make preparations for His Honour's impending visit, but no wages have been paid to them.

Circulation,  
110 copies.

**The Qaisari** (Jalnndur), of the 4th October, states that it is to be regretted that the wailing of animals and European soldiers and crying of natives are utterly disregarded. Neither the Government nor the Parliament cares to enquire into their grievances. The Government speaks highly of their loyalty, but practically treats them as traitors and rebels. Just look at the great loss of human lives caused by wild animals in Madras, but still the people are not allowed to carry arms to defend themselves against them! On the other hand, cruel European soldiers

frequently lay violent hands on natives. Lately three European soldiers, belonging to the Multan garrison, stole away from their barracks at night and fired on a cultivator and an *akka* driver. Then they went to the *badshahi* and shot at a woman there. But fortunately, as it was night, the shots missed, and no one was hurt. The incident has created a deep sensation in Multan, nothing violent used and nothing

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 1st October, briefly describes the paper industry of Barhanpur. Barhanpur paper, now, however, regrets its decline, but is glad

pur, regrets its decline, but is  
to state that the use of the blotting-paper made at that  
place has been lately introduced into the public offices in  
the Central Provinces. The *Sudha* asks natives to use the  
Burhanpur paper more largely.

## BOSTON OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbar*, of the 6th October, states that the mail is carried between Naini Tal and Almora, between Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and between

during the rains. Naini Tal and Almora, and vice versa, Ránikhet and Almora by the Khairena road throughout the year. But it is well known that that road is often blocked up at several places by landslips occurring in the neighbouring hills during the rains, as has been the case this year, and hence the mail is delayed one or two days. It would be better if the Rámgarh route, which is comparatively free from landslips, were adopted during the rains for the conveyance of the mail between Naini Tal and Almora. That route, being uneven, would no doubt necessitate the employment of some additional post-messengers. It is surprising that the route has hitherto escaped the attention of the Postal Authorities. The Rámgarh mail may be also conveyed by the same route w/o Almora, and in that case it would of course occasion some delay in the arrival of the mail, but still the mail would be delivered in a much shorter time.

**Circulation:**  
350 copies

## Circulation 100.com

## LOCAL

**Circulation,  
700 copies.**

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 6th October, states that about thirty or thirty-five gamblers were lately arrested at Dárganj, Allahabad. This is very creditable to the new Sub-Inspector of Police there. The late Sub-Inspector, who was in charge of the police-station there for the last eight years, was found to be worth Rs. 40,000 at the time of his death !

**Circulation,  
110 copies.**

A correspondent of the *Qaisar* (Jullundur), of the 4th October, complains that the meat-market at Hoshiarpur, being situated near a public road, is a great nuisance. It is well known that the sight of flesh is disgusting to the Hindus. The market should be removed to a more retired place.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that wild pigs largely injure the standing crops in Phillaur and Ludhiana at night, and that cultivators, being unarmed, are unable to prevent their inroads. The Deputy Commissioners of Jallundur and Ludhiana should see to this.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PUBLICATION.	CIRCULATION.
17	Dawn	Lahore	Urdū	Monthly	Sheo Narayan	1884.	1,000 copies.
18	Din-e-Paksh	Lucknow	Hindi	Ditto	Shantak Prasad	Oct. 10th	1,000 "
19	Gaur Kheti	Allahabad	Urdū	Ditto	Sankat Prasad	" 6th	164 "
20	Gurmat Di Hildar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	For Oct.	" 7th	80 "
21	Hazrat-i-Hind	Singapore	Ditto	Ditto	For Oct.	" 9th	250 "
22	Hindustan	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Pandit Pram Narayan	" 2nd	613 "
23	Hindustan	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Prasad	" 3rd, 5th & 8th	600 "
24	Hindustan	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	" 8th	280 "
25	Kiranbad	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Mehfibir Prasad	" 4th & 8th	150 "
26	Kirti Patrila	Benares	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	" 9th	260 "
				Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M. A.	" 4th	600 copies (including 224 copies taken by Govt).
27	Kutub-Purash	Badshah	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Amjad Hussain	" 1st	110 copies.
28	Lahori Akhbar, Agra	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hussain	" "	190 "
29	Lahori Akhbar, Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Maha Narayan	" "	160 "
30	Mir Akbar-i-Persia	Gujranwala	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 6th	400 "
31	Mir	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Harsih Rani	" 7th & 10th	625 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt)

THE END OF THE EARTH (Continued).—

## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of birth.	Date of birth.	Orientation.
55	Projeto Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Oct. 6th	Oct. 6th	700 copies.
56	Qasari Akbar	Jullundur	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	"	"	"
57	Raqiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Muhamram Ali	"	"	"
58	Rash-i-Hind	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	Oct. 8th	Oct. 8th	350 "
59	Rash-i-Hind	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	"	"	"
60	Rash-i-Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Bi-weekly	Murad Ali	Oct. 3rd & 7th	Oct. 6th & 8th	420 "
61	Rash-i-Bawali	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Shiva Nath	"	"	"
62	Rutman	Delhi	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	Oct. 6th	Oct. 6th	160 "
63	Rutman	Delhi	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Mahi Narayan	"	"	"
64	Sahit Samachar	Calcutta	Hindi	Ditto	Divin Methurf Dina	Oct. 1st	Oct. 4th	700 "
65	Sahit Samachar	Calcutta	Hindi	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	"	"	150 "
66	Sahit Samachar	Pur.	Hindi	Weekly	"	"	"	"
67	Sahit Samachar	Delhi	Hindi	Ditto	Bolesqi Dast	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 6th	264 "
68	Sahit Samachar	Patna	Hindi	Daily	Muhammad Ali	"	"	"
69	Sahit Samachar	Patna	Hindi	Ditto	Atsal Oct.	Sep. 30th	Sep. 4th	300 "
70	Sahit Samachar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	1st to 6th	"	215 "
71	Sahit Samachar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim	"	"	175 "
72	Sahit Samachar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	him.	"	"	70 "
73	Sahit Samachar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Muhammad Basuf	7th	"	"
74	Sahit Samachar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	2nd	"	"	"

71	<i>Tamendis</i>	...	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Púran Chand	...	"	1st & 8th	"	5th & 10th	125	"
72	<i>Riyâzul-Ahâdîr</i>	"		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alf	"	6th	...	10th	75	"
73	<i>Vâsh-i-Hind</i>	...	Siflikot	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Mirzâ Mâvahid	"	5th	...	8th	200	"	
74	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	G. Yán Chand	"	1st to 7th	"	4th to 10th	900	"	

respectively.

**PRIYÂ DAS,**  
*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

**ALLAHABAD:**  
 No. 1 (1st October, 1884.)

